

Antispherical module and RW conjecture

Recall:  $(p \geq h)$   
 $W =$  affine Weyl gp  
 $W_f \subset W$  finite Weyl group  
 $fW = \{ w \in W \mid w \text{ is minimal in } W_f w \}$

Principal block:  
 $\text{Rep}_0(G) = \langle L(w, \rho) : w \in fW \rangle_{\text{Serre}}$   
 Indecomposable tilting objects in  $\text{Rep}_0(G)$  parametrized by  $fW$ :  
 $w \mapsto T(w, \rho)$

We have  $[\text{Rep}_0(G)] = \bigoplus_{y \in fW} [H^0(y, \rho)]$   
 $[T(w, \rho)] = \sum_{y \in fW} (\tau(w, \rho) : H^0(y, \rho)) [H^0(y, \rho)]$

Goal: Compute the numbers  $(\tau(w, \rho) : H^0(y, \rho))$ .

Translation & wall-crossing functors  
 For  $s \in S$  we choose  $\mu_s \in \mathbb{R}_x$  on the  $s$ -wall of the fundamental alcove

$\rightarrow \Theta_s = T_{\mu_s}^0 T_0^{\mu_s} : \text{Rep}_0(G) \rightarrow \text{Rep}_0(G)$   
 (self-adjoint functor)

- Facts:
- 1) If  $w \in fW$  and  $ws \notin fW$  then  $\Theta_s H^0(w, \rho) = 0$
  - 2) If  $w \in fW$  and  $ws \in fW$  then  $\Theta_s H^0(w, \rho) \simeq \Theta_s H^0(ws, \rho)$
  - 3) If  $w \in fW$  and  $ws > w$  ( $\Rightarrow ws \in fW$ ) then we have  $H^0(w, \rho) \hookrightarrow \Theta_s H^0(w, \rho) \twoheadrightarrow H^0(ws, \rho)$

Consequences:  
 1) Each  $\Theta_s$  sends tilting modules to tilting modules

$$2) M^{\text{asph}} := L(\mathbb{V}^{\vee}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_f} \mathbb{H} \quad \text{antiperiodic module}$$

We have

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}(\mathbb{V}, \mathbb{V}^{\vee})} M^{\text{asph}} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & [\text{Rep}(G)] \\ 1 \otimes H_w =: N_w & \longleftrightarrow & [H^0(w_{p,0})] \quad (w \in \text{fw}) \\ \downarrow \cdot H_s & & \downarrow \cdot H_s \\ & & [H^0_s] \end{array}$$

→ Want to describe  $[T(w_{p,0})]$  in terms of  $M^{\text{asph}}$ .

Conjecture (Andersen, 1997)

If  $w \in \text{fw}$  and  $\langle w_{p,0} + p, \alpha^{\vee} \rangle < p^2$  for all  $\alpha \in \mathcal{R}^+$   
 then  $[T(w_{p,0})] = 1 \otimes N_w$ , i.e.  
 $(T(w_{p,0}) : H^0(y_{p,0})) = n_{y,w}(1)$ .

Remark: Inspired by computation of similar multiplicities for quantum gps at a root of unity (Soergel).

New conjecture (R-Williamson, 2015):

For all  $w \in \text{fw}$  we have

$$[T(w_{p,0})] = 1 \otimes N_w$$

$$\text{i.e. } (T(w_{p,0}) : H^0(y_{p,0})) = n_{y,w}(1)$$

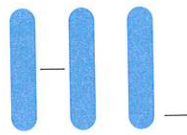
Ex:  $G = \text{SL}_2$ ,  $w = s_0 s_1 s_0 s_1$ ,  $p = 3$

$$s_0 s_1 s_0 s_1 \cdot 0 = 12$$

$$T(12) = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline H^0(12) \\ \hline H^0(10) \\ \hline H^0(6) \\ \hline H^0(4) \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{l} -s_0 s_1 s_0 s_1 \\ s_0 s_1 s_0 \\ s_1 s_0 \\ s_0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} n_{s_0 s_1, s_0 s_1 s_0 s_1} = 0 \\ \exists n_{s_0 s_1, s_0 s_1 s_0 s_1}(\mathbb{V}) = \mathbb{V} \end{cases}$$

Remark: The new conjecture does NOT imply Andersen's conjecture for  $p \gg 0$ .



Categorical version of the conjecture - We assume  $p > h$

We consider the realization of  $(W, S)$  on  $\mathfrak{h} := \mathbb{K} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}R$  with:

- for  $s \in S_f$ ,  $\alpha_s$  and  $\alpha_s^\vee$  are the image in  $\mathfrak{h}$  of the simple coroot and simple root associated with  $s$ .
  - for  $s \in S_f$ , the  $\alpha_s = \text{image of } -\delta^\vee$   
 $\alpha_s^\vee = \text{---} -\delta$
- with  $\delta_{\epsilon \in R^+}^s$  s.t.  $s \in W \mapsto s\delta \in W_f$ .

$\leadsto$  Elias-Williamson diagrammatic category  $\mathcal{D}_{BS}$ , and Karasik envelope  $\mathcal{D}$ .

Note: Translation functors are defined up to isomorphism  
(requires the choice of a module one wants to tensor with)

Conjecture: Il existe des foncteurs

$$T^s: \text{Rep}_0(G) \rightarrow \text{Rep}_s(G), \quad T_s: \text{Rep}_s(G) \rightarrow \text{Rep}_0(G),$$

des adjonctions  $(T^s, T_s)$ ,  $(T_s, T^s)$  ~~et~~ et des morphismes

$$\sum_{s,t} (T_s T^s)(T_t T^t) \dots \rightarrow (T_t T^t)(T_s T^s) \dots$$

par ~~les~~ tous  $s, t \in S$  tq  $s \neq t$  et  $st$  est d'ordre fini,   
 en envoyant ~~les~~ ~~les~~ ~~les~~


\*  $B_s(n)$  sur  $T_s T^s$

~~et~~

\*  $\cap, \cup, \vee, \wedge$  sur les morphismes

$$T_s T^s \rightarrow \text{id}, \quad \text{id} \rightarrow T_s T^s, \quad (T^s T_s)(T^s T_s) \rightarrow T^s T_s$$

et  $(T_s^s T_s^s) \rightarrow (T_s T^s)(T_s T^s)$  induits par l'adjonction

\*  sur  $\sum_{s,t}$

à droite

on définit une action de  $\mathcal{D}_{BS}$  sur  $\text{Rep}_0(G)$

Main consequence:

Catégorification de module anti-sphérique:

$$\mathcal{D}^{\text{asph}} := \mathcal{D} // \text{morphisms qui se factorisent via une somme d'objets } B_w \text{ avec } w \notin fW$$

Pour  $w \in fW$  on note  $\overline{B}_w = \text{image de } B_w \text{ ds } \mathcal{D}^{\text{asph}}$ .

Faits: •  $[\mathcal{D}^{\text{asph}}] = \mathcal{M}^{\text{asph}}$

~~invariant~~

$$[\overline{B}_w] \longleftrightarrow P_{Nw}$$

• Pour tous ~~...~~  
 $M, N \in \mathcal{D}^{\text{asph}}$

$$\bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^{\text{asph}}}(M, N\langle n \rangle) \text{ est un } k\text{-ev. de dim. finie}$$

Thm (R-Williamson)

Supposons que la conjecture catégorique est vraie. Alors il existe un foncteur  $\Psi: \mathcal{D}^{\text{asph}} \rightarrow \text{Tilt}(\text{Rep}_0(G))$

~~...~~ et un isomorphisme  $\Psi_0(\mathbb{1}) \simeq \mathbb{1}$  tq

(1) ~~...~~  $\Psi$  induit un isomorphisme

$$\bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^{\text{asph}}}(M, N\langle n \rangle) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}(\Psi(M), \Psi(N))$$

(2)  $\Psi(\overline{B}_w) = \Pi(w \cdot \lambda_0) \quad \forall w \in fW$





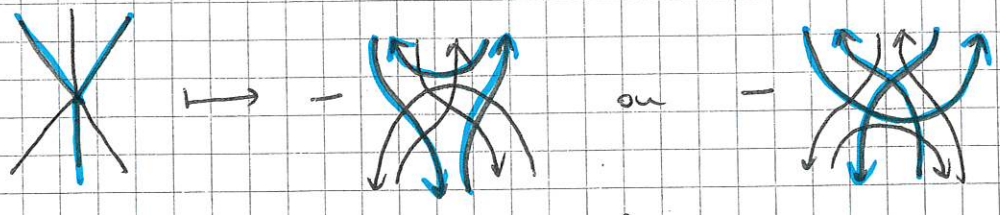
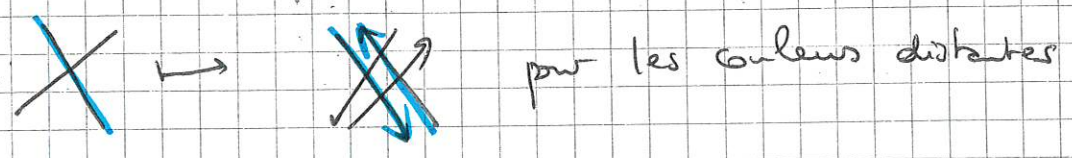
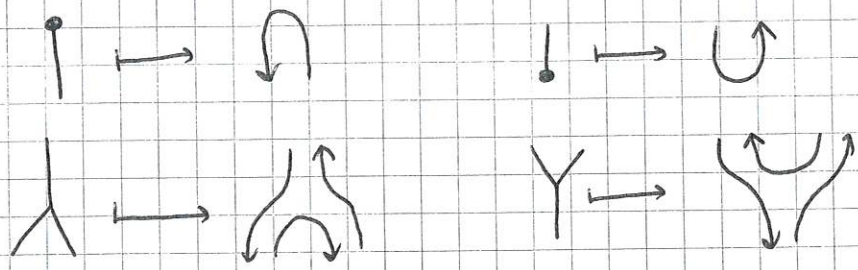
\* Etape 2 :  $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_n \hookrightarrow \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_p$  si  $p > n$

$\Lambda^n \text{nat}_p \mid \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_n$  contient un facteur naturel isomorphe à  $\Lambda^n \text{nat}_n$

$\rightarrow \text{Rep}^{[n]}(G) \subset \text{Rep}(G)$  somme de blocks correspondant à  $\Lambda^n \text{nat}_n \subset \Lambda^n \text{nat}_p$ .

Observation : L'action de  $U(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_p)$  sur  $\text{Rep}(G)$  se restreint en une action de  $U(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_n)$  sur  $\text{Rep}^{[n]}(G)$ .  
(cf. R. Maksimau)

\* Etape 3 = L'action de  $U(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_n)$  sur  $\text{Rep}^{[n]}(G)$  se restreint en une action de  $D_{BS}$  sur  $\text{Rep}(G)$  via



Cf Mackaay - Stošić - Vaz - Thiel  
(mais avec conventions de signes différentes)  
cf. Dualité de Schur-Weyl.

